OBITUARY.

DUDLEY SANDFORD GREGORY. The Hon. Dudley Sandford Gregory died restorday at 2:48 p. m., at his residence at Washington and Sussex-sts., Jersey City, in the 75th year of his age. We has suffered intensely during the past week, and for the last four days and nights his death has been expected momentarily. During this time Dr. Variek, the family physician, and several members of the family

were in almost constant attendance.

He was born at Reading, Fairfield County, Conn., Feb. t 1800. His ancestors took an active part in the Revolutionary War. His lather was at this time too young to engage in the contest, but his uncle, Mathias Gregory served as a lieutenant, his maternal grandfather as a captain, and both achieved a considerable reputation in the field. It 1808 Mr. Gregory's father moved to Albany, taking his family, consisting of five children, with him Young Gregory was the eldest of these children, and sought employment at once. He procured work as an errand boy in the Eagle Tavern, the largest botel in Albany, which was owned by his uncle, Mathias Gregory. In 1813 his business qualifications attracted the attention of Archibald McIntire, then Controller, and he was appointed clerk in the Controller's office. Here he sequired skill as an accountant, and became familiar with large monetary transactions, and used with great effect in his public and private life. He remained in the Controller's office nearly fourteen years, having been reappointed by the Hon. John Savage, afterward Chief Justice, and the Hon, Wm. L. Marcy, afterward Governor of the State and Secretary of War. He finally took charge of the Canal Department, and subsequently was advanced to the position of chief clerk to the Commissioners of the Canal Department During this period be became acquainted with De Witt Clinton, Wm. C. Bouck, Daulel Webster, Henry Clay. Simeon De Witt, Heary Seymour, and all the leading Whigs and Democrats of the day. The canal policy of the State was established about this time, and Mr. Gregory made the calculations in relation to the time required to pay off the deat incurred in building the

When in 1826 Mr. Gregory retired from the clerkship Gov. Marcy wished him to accept the position of Deputy Controller, which was soon to become vacant, but Mr. Gregory declined. During his residence in Albany he heid several important commands in the militia, and was one of the guard of honor that received the Marquis tie Lafayette on his visit to New-York, and traveled over a great part of the route with him on his visit to other States. In 1826 he accepted the general superin' tendency of Messrs. Yates & McIntire's lottery business. At that time the business was carried on for the purpose of endowing schools and colleges. The Board of Commissioners passed a "resolution strongly approving of the able and faithful manner in which he had discharged the duties of the office," and the Hon. P. Smith, father of Gerrit Smith, then a wealthy fandowner, aduressed him a letter expressing hi personal regret for the sake of the Dapartment that Mr. Gregory had decided to leave the office. Mr. Gregory faithfully and industriously carried on the business until the commission expired by legal limitation, and when the firm ceased seding tickets he settled up their affairs -an occupation which required several years of patient work in all parts of the Union. His wealth and reputation were very materially increased during the ten years in which he was engaged in the business both while an employe of Yates & McIntire, and, after they dissolved partnership, as their successor in the firm of D. S. Gregory & Co., the partners being David Henderson and In 1834 Mr. Gregory moved to Jersey City, having

married previously. Jersey City, then a mere hamlet. was built up mainly through his efforts. He soon conspicuous in public life, and was elected a member of the Board of Freebolders three successive terms to represent Bergen Township, as Hudson County was then called. He was twice elected as a member of the Board of Selectmen of Jersey City, and was the first Mayor under the charter being elected three times, and being compelled to decline positively when nominated the fourth time. While he was Mayor, in 1809, Martin Van Buren, then President, visited Jersey City, and although a political opponent, was cordially received and entertained at the Gregory mansion, and he expressed great satisfaction in renewing an acquaintance began years before in A bany. In 1846, at the close of the second Congressional term of the Hon. William Wright, the Whig Convention held in Jersey City, composed of delegates from Bergen, Essex, Passano, and Hudsin Commerce, which then composed the Via District, nominated Mr. Gregory for Congress, Mr. Gregory's majority was 2.566 and in his own county he received 1.42 votes of the 1.611 polled. In the XXX-in Congress he was placed by the Spenker, a Demoorat, on the Committee of Arounds and on the Committee of Commerce. At the end of his Congressional term he peremptorily declaned a renomination, his was, however, that e one of the National Congressional Committee of time to further the election of Zennry Taylor, the Whig candidate for Freshout. Mr. Gregory made a long tour in Eurone for his health and on his return devoted himself to bear less with renewed zest and almost uninterrupt defences. He was several times put forward as a cannidate for United States Senator, and an one occasion was defeated by F. F. Freimganysen in the party cancus by a single vote. During his term in Congress he originated the three-cent piece, and subsequently, when postal currency was issued in the early years of the war, he sent a design to the Trussary Lepartiment, and anis orawing was accepted. The currency known as the postal currency was made in imitation of tent deeign.

Mr. Gregory purchased a large estate in Jersey City, and was active a mail-king up its Justician for Sarings, the the close of the second Congressional term of the Hon.

Mr. Gregory purchased a large estate in Jersey City, and was active at analying up to business interests. He organized the Providential Listitution for Savings, the first savings bank in New-Jersey, and the most liberal one. When the New-Jersey Railroad Company was organized Mr. Gregory became a stockholder. The first bank of discount established in Jersey City, the Hudson County Bank, was organized through his efforts, and he was one of the Commissioners to introduce water in Jersey City. Targets sarriesy any cuteffirms of was one of the Commissioners to introduce water in Jersey City. Take is scarcely any enterprise of industry in Jersey City of citated to increase the wealth or prosperity of the ency in which he has not been prominent. He induced the Jersey Associates to give a plot of ground at the intersection of Grand and Wishingtonesis. for a public park, the first in the city, and the sites for Public School No. 1, the Fork Street M. E. Church, the Grand Street Reformed and Cathonic Churchos, and the Sissex Street Protestant Episcopai Church. He was mainly instrumental in bringing the old Wall Street Church over to Jersey City and rebuilding it on the block opposite his residence. The church was taken down and carted to Jersey City in pieces, each one marked. It is now the First Prestyterian Church. He was also the principal contributor to the erection of the Tabernacie, the largest Congregational Church in the State. His acts of public and private benevolence and charity were so immerous that it will be impressed to cumperfule them here. The people of Church in the State. His acts of public and private benevolence and charity were so minerous that it will be impossible to enumerate them here. The people of Jersey City felt a personal interest in alm, and one-half of the population were personally acquanted with him. Mr. Gregory was a Profescionat and a firm friend of Mr. Greeley, when Mr. Greeley died, Mr. Gregory Tollowed his old friend and party leader to the grave as

one of the pair-nearers.

Mr. Grogory was largely interested in all the rail-roads having their terminus in Jersey City, being at one time a director in 16 different companies, and his expe-Mr. Gregory was largely interested in all the rallroads having their teriannos in Jersey City, being at one
time a director in 16 different companies, and his experience and credit induced a number of New York banks
and insurance companies to keep him in their boards of
circotion. He was one of the directors of the Long
Deck Improvement Company, and of the New York and
Eric Railroad. Mr. Gregory refused to remain a director of the Eric after Fices secured control.

The foneral will take place on Friday. The services
will be held at his intercaldence at 2 p. m., and at the
Tabernsole at 3 p. m.

SIR WILLIAM JARDINE. Sir William Jardine, the distinguished naturalist, died recently in Scotland. He was descended from an ancient family, and was educated at the Uni versity of Edinburgh. Early in life he evinced a de cided taste for scientific pursuits, especially for natural history in all its varied branches, and this taste was maintained to the close of an active and energetic life. He was a good botanist and sportsman, but his chief strength lay in his knowledge of animals, and espestally of birds. He was a keen sportsman, and much of nis information was acquired in the field and riverside. Ge was equally ready in the study. He could bring down a bird, write a most accurate descrip-tion of it, draw it, and engrave the drawing, tion of it, draw it, and engrave the drawing, and then stuff the skin in the most workmanlike manner. He was as indelatigable as an author ds an observer, and the list of his own works as well as those hedited shows the life of untiring energy he led. His museum at Jardine Hall forms one of the fluest and most valuable collections in Britain. In social life Sir William Jardine was most genual; all his weight of learning sat lightly upon him, and the smile which lighted up his face was as sweet as it was frequent.

NAVAL ORDERS AND INTELLIGENCE Washington, Dec. 8.—Commander Wm. B. Cushing, U. S. N., whose mental condition has recently been a subject of some anxiety to his friends, has become insane, and was last night removed to the Government Hospital for the Insane. Commander Cushing is well known as the distinguished officer who led the attack on the ram Albemarie during the late war. He has been stationed at the Navy-Yard here for some

Commodore George E. Belknap has been ordered to duty on the Coast Survey as Hydrographic Inspector. Lieut, Sumner-C. Paine has been ordered to special duty connected with the further survey of the Isthmus of Darien. Lieut. Edward W. Very is detached from the Washington Navy-Yard and ordered to duty upon the further survey of the lathmus of Darien. Master M. W. Kimball is detached from the torpedo boat Alarm and all is detached from the torpedo boat Alarm and ed to duly at the experimental battery at Annap-Md. Passed Assistant Surgeon Swan is detached the New-York Navy-Yard and ordered to the tiyn. Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles S. Cassin tached from the naval rendezvous, Boston, and ed to the Brooklyn. Assistant Surgeon John F.

Bransford is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to special duty on the Isthmus of Darien Survey.

A telegram to the Navy Department to day from Bos-too amnounces the sailing of the Gettysburg with the St. Marys in tow for New York, where the latter is to be turned over to the Board of Education for school-ship

PACIFIC MAIL COMPLICATIONS.

REVELATIONS OF PAST MANAGEMENT. AN ALLEGED PRIVATE CONTRACT WITH JOHN ROACH FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF FIVE INSTEAD OF THREE STEAMSHIPS-RUFUS HATCH SUSTAINED

As the investigations in relation to the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company proceed, new revelations of an interesting and surprising character are made. For several days past it has been whispered in financial circles that the relations of the Mail Steamship Company with John Roach, the constructor of their steamstips, were complicated. It is admitted by all concerned that John Ronch has a contract for building three new steamers of about 3.000 tons burden. It is not generally known, however, that in addition to this contract Mr. Reach claims to have one for building two steamers of 4,000 tons burden, in every respect sister ships to the Tokio and the Peking. The announcement of this alleged contract will probably be a surprise to some members of the Board of Directors, as it is understood that this contract was never submit ted for ratification by the full Board, but was made privately by several of the controlling members, who failed to report the facts to their associates. As these two large steamers will, if constructed, cost about \$2,500,000 (for both), the effect upon the resources of the Company is apparent. What action the new President will take is as yet unknown, but it is not unlikely that if Mr. Roach insists upon his contracts litigation may Special efforts were made resterday to trace the origin

of the contract for these ships, but the details were carefully withheld. A gentleman who is familiar with all the facts was applied to, but was very reticent. He stated, however, that contracts were made with John Roach of the Morgan Iron Works to build five ships for the Company. Three of these were to be of 3,200 tons burden, and two of 4,000 tons, the latter to be similar to the City of Peking and the City of Tokio. One of the three ships will be ready in February, another in March, and another in April. It is not known how soon the two larger ships will be put on the line, but the work is eing pushed forward as rapidly as possible. It is known that the Board of Directors at the meeting yesterday made a settlement with Mr. Roach, and that arrange ments were made for a speedy completion of the contracts on his part and the guarantee of advances of money from time to time from the Company to prosecut

At this meeting Wm. H. Fogg accepted the position of director, and Rufus Hatch was unanimously appointed executive officer, and continued as managing director of the Company. The reports of the condition of the Company have not yet been prepared, but will be presented to-day or to-morrow. This election of Mr. Hatch to a position which he virtually filled as managing director is regarded as an effort to sustain his course in the recent crisis in the administration of the Company. It is now believed that changes in the Panama Rail

road will be made solely with a view to retrenchment. The President, Russell Sage, is a large holder of the stock, and as no charges of speculation have been brought against him in that corporation, it is expected that he will continue to administer its affairs.

OPPOSITION TO PACIFIC MAIL.

CONTRACTS BETWEEN THE PACIFIC RAILROADS AND THE OCCIDENTAL AND OBJECTAL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY. Arrangements are making between the Cenral and Union Pacific Rattroads and the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company whereby a satisfactory working arrangement shall be made. A contract be tween the railroads and the steamship company has ompanies as far as practicable shall run in each others interest for five years. The contract is ready for signsture and as soon as the preliminaries have been arranged the agreement will be consummated. Vice-President Huntington is authorized to sign for the Central Pacific and President Dillon for the Union Pacific. The latter two telegraphed to Boston for Mr. Rollins, the Secretary of the Company, and that official will arrive here with the seal of the Company to-day, if indeed he has not already reached this city. After the contract is signed, Vice-President Huntington will telegraph Capt. George H. Bradoury to secure the necessary steamers. He has an option on 30 steamers, and will prob-ably take the Boige, Gaelie, and another. These with an additional steamer, which the Occidental and Oriental Company now has on the Pacific const, will be the complement of vessels necessary at the start. The three first will be used between Chius, Japan and San Francisco and the fourth between San Diego and San Francisco on the Pacific Coast. The English vessels are understood to be in such condition that they will be ready to sail on five hours notice.

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH.

THE ATTEMPTS AT RECONSTRUCTION-THE EF-FECT OF UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE AND CARPET-BAG GOVERNMENT-HARMONY BETWEEN ALL SECTIONS ADVOCATED.

Boston, Dec. 8 .- The second course in Redpath's Boston Lyceum was opened this evening in Tre-mont Temple by the Ron. N. P. Banks, who spoke to a arge andience on the inture and the reconstruction of the South. He was received with considerable applause, and began by saying that he was to speak in order to his the engagement he had made with the manager of the course, and because he thought it his duty to express his opinions in regard to the adition of the Southern portion of the country and the possible means for the reorganization of its industry and its political society. He desired to divest the subect of all personal considerations, for it was a question not for a party, but for the country. The financial and all the business embarrassments under which we at the North were pressed were due to the condition of affairs in the South, for it was impossible that a portion of the country should be in anarchy and its 12,000,000 of people suffering an invasion of their social and political rights, and the other tions be unaffected. He then began with the history of the attempts at reconstruction, beginning first with President Lincoln's movements in Florida while the war was in progress. Then he spoke of the second attempt, the first having failed to secure the allegiance of the States on the borders of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. This was a wise plan, for in these States was the strength and power of the whole ountry, and what authority held them held the destinies of the Government. He gave statisties showing that the fourteen States in the Mississippi and Onio Valleys furnished more farm and live stock products than all the other States combined; out Congress was at no time ready to act upon any measure for reconstruction. Its delay he characterize as fatal, for no one could doubt that, if these Valley States had been received one by one into the Union, the entire reorganization and reconstruction of the South would speecily have followed. Then came Mr. Lincoln's death, and with it the whole train of evil and of disaster which has befallen the South and the whole country. The matter of reconstruction was thrown upon Con gress, but that body, unwilling to adopt any policy, the question went over till the close of the war, and it was question went over the the color of the war, and it we not this 1865 that it became to take definite shape. Their the Senators from Tennessee were admitted to the councils of the nation. In 1865 arkansas, North and South Carolina, Louistana, Georgia, and Alabama followed, and in 1870 Mississippi and Texas, so that, practically, all the Rebel States came into the Union at the

cally, all the Rebel States came into the Union at the same time.

After pausing to express his gratitude to God that they did not accept the XIVIA Amendment and all come in in 1866, in which event the South would have obtained possession of the Government, he spoke minutely of the action of Congress in regard to negro suffrage. Universal suffrage having been adopted, an immediate and important change was produced at the South. The negroes were soon leagued together, and the white race, their former masters, were arrayed against them. Therefore, it was thought wise to send among them as instructors and peacemakers officers of the Freedmen's Eureau and other Government officials, and hence the carpet bag and peacemakers officers of the Freedmen's Bureau and other Government officials and hence the carpet-bag governments. It was suspected that these carpet-baggers were running the Government for their own personnagam, and in fact there were grounds for this sus-picion, from the facts that the rate of taxation was increased from 30 cents to \$1.60 on \$100; the value of property was reduced from \$3.330,000,000 to \$150,000,000; the area of improved land was reduced from \$8,000,000 acres to \$1.000,000, and their values from \$1.700,000,000 to \$545,000,000; and the State debts had in-creased to an enormous amount. Could such a condition \$1,260,000,000 to \$545,000,000; and the State debts had increased to an enormous amount. Consi such a condition of things continue long ! No. There must inevitably, unless some remedy was applied, be reputitation in some effect such action would have upon the whole country. He spoke favorably of that portion of the President's message referring to reconstruction, but said that the time must come when it would be forced upon the people and the Tresident; that the whole of the difficulties at the South were on account of the United States officials holding office there, and it might come to pass that, by a special work of Congress, these men would be prohibited from taking part in local politics. [Appliance.] He believed in the capability

of the negro race, and thought that, as always, since the of the negro race, and thought that, as always, since the birth of the Savior, regeneration must come from the lower classes of the people. He spoke eloquently of the action of Robert B. Elliott in leaving his seat in Congress that he might go back to take office in his own State, there to educate and lift up his people to a sense of their political duties. Why, men, could not the South, under the leadership of such men as he and others, he left to itself I Certainly matters could be no worse than they were now. There could be no more bloodshed, anarchy, and strife, and he prophested that all differences would be tighted speedily, for there were no emilities so great between men that could not be softened in politics. No Southerner had so great a harred toward the negro that he would not ask of him and accest his vote.

harred toward the negro that he would not ask of and accept his vote.

Mr. Banks illustrated his position by supposing that the whites were in power. There would be a minority among the ruling race which would be out of office. This part would go to the negro and say, "Come, and we will oust these men." The negro would inquire: "Will you allow us to go the same hotel with you, to ride in the same car or steamboat with you, to go to the opera, the ineater, or ball with you?" If they were answered "No," then they would say, "We will not yote for you." But they would receive no such answer. They would, in fact, hold the balance of power, and vote for you." But they would receive no such answer. They would, in fact, hold the balance of power, and could secure for themselves whatever was right. On the same principle there would be no ruling of the negative over the white race. The people were able to govern themselves, and they should be allowed to do it. In closing he spoke for the rights of the minority. Though he would not argue that the Southerners could claim any rights, they could stituted a ministy power. The General Government might crush them out, but we wanted no more war, no more force, no more bloodsided. We should strive to find those grounds of cumity on which harmony between all sections and all classes could be secured.

PROPOSED STATUE TO WILLIAM PENN.

WHAT ENGLAND STILL PAYS THE PENN FAMILY AND

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I see there is a subscription being made for a statue to William Penn, William Penn's beirs have for more than 70 years received and still receive from England a pension of \$20,000 a year as reward for the efforts of the Penn family in their unsuccessful endeavors to prevent America achieving independence. Perhaps the present recipients of the pension would contribute a few dollars it

applied to. Yours, respectfully, CHARLES BRADLAUGH. New-York, Dec. 5, 1874.

DARING ROBBERY OF AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

A TRAIN ON THE KANSAS PACIFIC ROAD STOPPED AND ROBBED NEAR KANSAS CITY-THIRTY THOU SAND DOLLARS SECURED BY THE ROBBERS IN THE EXPRESS CAR - GREAT EXCITEMENT AND ALARM CAUSED AMONG THE PASSENGERS-RE-WARDS AMOUNTING TO \$17,500 OFFERED FOR THE CAPTURE OF THE THIEVES.

Kansas Ciry, Mo., Dec. 8 .- The regular Denver Express on the Kansas Pacific road, due here at 4:15 this afternoon, was plundered of about \$30,030 at a point seven miles west of this city, the highwaymen escaping with their booty. From the conductor of the train, J. Brinkerhooff, the following particulars are learned: The train, consisting of two conchecar, all well and one Pullman with passengers, neared Mancio on time, it being a point where it stopped only when flagged. The engi neer, in response to a signal made by a man waving a scarf, whistled "down breaks," and just as he suc ceeded in stopping the train discovered an obseruction on the track in the shape of a barriende of trees. Only a moment clapsed before revolvers were on him, and two masked men drawn amping upon the cab and ordering him to uncouple the express and baggage-car from the coaches and pull it up the track. In the mean time other masked men boarded the express car, and with presented revolvers commanded the express and mail agents, as well as the baggage-master, to their hands above their heads at the peril of their ioss. The robbers then compelled the express agent to open the safe and hand out gold and currency to the estimated amount of \$22,000. This in hand, the prisoners were competted to leave the car ahead of the robbers, who very deliberately proceeded to their porses, and after killing a farmer's horse standing by in order to cut off pursuit, mounted and dashed away. The conductor was in the smoking car when the train stopped, and comprehending the situawhen the train stepped, and comprehending the situation instantaneously called for a revolver. At this the passengers became terribly excised, and the news screeding to the other coaches a panic was created. Women pulsed off their jewerry and hid it became their sairts; men bid behind seats, and it was not until the coborts were mounted and ready to ride away that a revolver was found. This was distincted out of a window at them, and brought back a response that slienced further markmashp, though no one was hart. Continuous Bickermonf, fearful leaf a freight train them due would dash upon the train, ran out to flag it, and persisted, despite three attempts to shoot him. None of the robusts essented the concern and no effort at plunder was made ontside the expression. The five were closely masked with wooden scarfs, are described as well dressed, and mought to be the Gad's Hill crowd. Of the plunder secured, \$5.000 was in cold dust for Konutz Bros., New York banasers; \$5.000 in currency belonging to Maslim, a canker of this city. Messrs, Ballere, Moore & Enery, dry ghad men, also of this city, bee in the neighborhood of \$20,000. Rewards as follows have aiready been offered: Wells, Furno & C., \$5.000 for the money. The Kansas Pacific Company offers \$5.000, and Gov. Osborne of Kansas, \$2.500, making \$17.500 in all.

LETTER FROM THE POPE.

HIS OPPOSITION TO THOSE WHO TEACH NEFARIOUS DOCTRINES UNDER PRETENCE OF PROMOTING

The London Daily Telegraph of Nov. 23 contains a letter, dated Nov. 11, from the Pope to Cardinal Cullen, who had recently sent the Pope \$11,000 offerings of Peter's Pence. The following is the concluding para.

grapa of this letter:
We cannot but bestow the highest praise on you and graps of this letter:

We cannot but bestow the highest praise on you and your venerable colleagues the Rishops of Ireland, who, in order to provide for the salvation of your faithful perple, unhesitatinely raised your voices in condemnation of the nefarious doctrines lately delivered to the paster in your country, under the pratence of promoting science, by unbelieving men. We firmly trust that your pasters will ever keep aloof from such potsonous pastures, and imitate the steadfastness of their forefathers, who constantly and willingly submitted to the greatest and severest trails and afflictions rather than consent to be straped of the preclust treasure of the faith by enemies, of whom 8t. Maximus of Tath savs, "Nothing is to be dreaded so much as spiritual prates, who make it a trade to despell not merely the bedies but also the souls of men; who strive to make preynot se much of earthly gold as of the gold of faith; who plunder their victums not so much of worldly wealth as of the wisdom of Christ." Hence, knowing the great dangers to which Catholic education among you is exposed, we carnestly besearch the Father of Mercy to look with a propitious eye on the youth of the country, and by His protection to preserve their faith safe from dangers and evils. For the rest, imploring an abundance of all heavenly graces on you and your clergy, and all the faithful confided to your care, we hestow most lovingly and with all our heart upon you and them our apostolical benediction, as a pressage of those graces and as a pledge of our special love and gratitude. gratitude.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 8 .- The result of he election in this city to-day is a very clear Republican victory, though it is a spirit of protest against extravagant expenditure and loose municipal administration rather than Republicanism that has triumphed. Mr. Emerson Wight, the Republican candidate, is somewhat unexpectedly elected Mayor over John M. Stebbins, the nuexpectedly elected allyof over John M. Stebolis, the Democratic nominee and present incumbent, by a vote of 1,864 to 1,821—34 majority. The Rennihean candinates for Aldermen are all elected, and that ticket prevails in the election of members of the Common Council in all but two of the eight wards of the city. The ability and tone of the new City Council will be anasyally high. BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The municipal elections in the variations of the city of the ci

cous towns of this State took place to-day. The Repub heans of Fall River reflected Mayor Davenport majority. At Lawrence the Republicans elected Tewkes bury for Mayor by 841 majority. At Gloucester the Republicans reflected their Mayor; also, at Cambridge, Chelsea, and Havernill. At Salem the Citizens' Reform ticket, headed by Henry L. Williams for Mayor, was elected by majorities ranging from 300 to 500.

At Keene, N. H., to-day, the Democrats elected their candidate for Mayor. The Republicans elected Aidermen and Councilmen in four of the five wards.

LABOR TROUBLES IN TROY.

TROY, Dec. 8 .- The new mills of the Rensscoler Iron Works resumed operations yesterday, a number of men going to work under the reduction of wages. Last night several of the strikers went to th residence of one of the workmen and assaulted him in most brutal manner. The victim had retired, and the house being dark, he was unable to recognize his assailants. Another unknown man was assaulted in the street. Neither was seriously injured. The proprietors ill, Messrs, Griswold & Loo, are making ever effort to bring the guilty persons to justice. The pri-tection of the police has been extended to the workmet and an extra detail guards them to-day. Considerable excitement prevails in that portion of the city wher the mill is located.

THE TRIBUNE has received \$2 from Rose Orr, Skanenteles, for James Lambort, and \$10 from M. G., for the Kansas and Nebraska sufferers.

THE NORTHWEST UFFERERS

Ex-Gov. Saunders of Nebraska and Gen

Brisbin of the United States Army are actively trying

APPEALS FOR AID. APPLICATIONS FROM NEBRASKA POR ASSISTANCE-METHODS OF RELIEF.

to raise funds and supplies in this city for the Nebraska sufferers. A meeting was held yesterday at the Produce Exchange, Vice-President Floyd presiding, at which short addresses were made by Gov. Saunders and Gen. Brishin. The Committee on Charities of the Produce Exchange were authorized to receive subscriptions, to be forwarded to Nebraska. They have now on hand \$1,000, the surplus of a fund raised last year for the poor of the metropolis, and this will be turned over to the care of Gov. Saunders, to be used for the Nebraska sufferers. Contributions will be received by Mr. rant, Superiutendent of the Exchange. Gov. Saunders stated to a TRIBUSE reporter that it is untrue that people are dying from starvation in Nebraska. Unless relieved many will die, but no deaths have yet been reported to the Relief Society. About three car-loads of supplies are being forwarded from Omaha daily. Secretary Beiknap has agreed to furnish 2 000 army suits for the sufferers, and a bill has been introduced into Congress by the Senator from Nebraska asking an appropriation for the relief of the sufferers. When this is passed it is probable that other relief will not be needed, but until an appropriation is made the 10,000 starving farmers will have to depend upon private charity and the efforts of the Relief Society. The use of the ground floor of No. 11 Barclay-st. has been given to the Society by John A Balestier, and clothing and other articles will be re. caived there. The total smount required to support the sufferors through the Winter, or until the next harvest, is estimated at about \$400,000. The Pennsylvanta Railfoad has agreed to ship supplies from here to Caicago free of charge, and the other trank lines will probably be equally generous. Beyond Chicago the railfoads have all offered to ship the goods for the sufferers free of charge. The subscriptions here have been small so far, except that of \$600 mased by Plymouth Church two weeks ago. Gen. Brisbin said that he had personally visited many of the sufferers, and could vouch for their being in great need of help. They are people who have heretofore been self-supporting, but the visitation of grassnoppers has swept away all their means of support. Most of them have been in that country only two or three years, so that they were just getting able to make a good living when the great misfortune fell upon them. It takes two years' cultivation to get the soil in condition to produce first-rate cross, and these poor people had used up all their means in the two years of preparation, expecting to be repaid by good crops this year. Gen. Brisain has written letters to the Fresilents of the Gold and Stock Exchanges, asking their coloperation in raising supplies. The Adams Express Company have offered to convey these supplies for naif rates, and Gen. Brisbin nopes to be able to get them carried free of charge, in order that they may not be eaten up by expenses. The present warm weather is very favorable to the sufferers. If they can be helped until next harvest lawy will become self-supporting signin. The army officers and prominent reasons in Nebraska have undersaken to raise supplies, considering the case to be one of extraordinary necessity. All mousey intended for the relief of the sufferers may be sent to Saunders & Hardenberg, bankers, at No. 112 Broadway, and clothing and other articles to No. II Barceived there. The total amount required to support sent to Saunders & Hardenberg, bankers, at No. 11 Boardway, and clothing and other articles to No. 11 Ban

ADDRESS OF THE KANSAS CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE -PRESSING NEED OF ASSISTANCE IN THE FRON-

TIER COUNTIES-EXTENT OF THE DISTRESS. The Kansas Central Relief Committee has issued an address to the citizens of the State and the people of the Eastern States, calling attention to the needs of those who were victims of the grasshopper plague, and giving authentic information concerning the condition of affairs on the frontier. Originally of ganized chiefly to secure and within the State, the Committee specially directs its address to the residents o Eastern Kansas. The calamitous destruction of crops the Committee says, which will make the year 1874 'many people in our State, especially newly arrived ploneers in the frontier countles, desta ture not only of fuel and suitable cloth. ing for Winter use, but also of adequate means for the subsistence of man and beast." Appreciating the extent of the disaster, and having faith in the ability of the State to provide for its own destirute, the Governor con vened the Legislature in extra session hast September Appropriations could not be constitutionally made, but ecrtain frontier counties were anthorized to issue bonds This legislative action, however, has failed to relieve the Gov. Stover of Topeka is Chairman, and F. W. Glies, President of the Topega National Bank, Treasurer, composed of 16 other leading citizens. In the address referred to 1: says:

composed of 16 other leading citizens. In the address referred to it says:

The destination is not general, but limited. It is mainly confined to the trootier counties, in which the growing crops were destroyed by the grosshoppers in some months of Jaiv and August. In the older counties the months of Jaiv and August. In the older counties the means to procure needed supplies from atread. With the exception of the frontier caunties, into which the last two or three years have poured an unpreceded tell tide of enterprising and worthly settlers of very limited means, the proparion of propia not take to provide for themselves it as small in Kansas as it is in any State in the Union. The limits assigned to this address do not allow us to go into details. It is sufficient to say that many persons in the feather counties are greatly in need of grain, provisions and clothing; and these need will continue throughout the Winter, and mail May or June of next year, including the demand for grain for seed and for support of work animals, in putting in crops.

Even in these frontier counties the lack of supplies exists childry among the immigrants who have come into the State within the last very or so, and who had no de-

ment, it is the duty of those who live in the older pertions of the State to see to i that even the immigrant of yesterday, having pushed older portions of the State to see to it that even the immigrant of yesterday, having pushed on to the border with the honest purpose of making a home for himself and his family, shall not hack the necessaries of life. Sain a course it dictated equally by justice, by charity, and by sound policy. We are sure that the people of the older and weakther portions of the State are both able and whing to render assistance to their needy neighbors. One main purpose of the establishment of this committee is to furnish a channel through which emirches and other local organizations and societies in this State may send their contributions to those who are entitled to receive them. We carnessly appeal to our own people to take immediate and efficient measures to furnish help to their fellow-attizens who are sufferers, not from any fault of theirs, but through unavointole valuanity. The needs of the sufferers are pressing, and the early arrival of winter forbul selelay in efforts for their relief.

The Committee warn the public against unauthorized

The Committee warn the public against unauthorized persons who are soliciting subscriptions, and state that the railroads, probably without exception, w.i. forward relief freignt free of charges, if such freignt is shipped to

THE FIRE RECORD.

IN GREENPOINT.

A fire broke out last night about 91 o'clock, o Charles Dare's hopby-horse and toy manufactory at Nos. 68 and 70 Kent-st., Greenpoint. When first discov ered the fire was in the rear of the building, near the steam boiler, from which it is supposed to have caught. it swept rapidly through the manufactory, which occupied two frame buildings, destroying the contents, valued at about \$10,000, and insured for \$7,000 in various companies. The machinery will be almost a total sos. The buildings were of two stories, and the lower floors escaped total destruction by the prompt action of the Fire Department. The adjoining building, No. 7: Kent-st., occupied by James Campbell as a blacksmith shop, was damaged about \$100, insured for \$1,500. In the rear was another building occupied by the New-York Roofing Company, which was slightly damaged. The buildings were owned by Rowland & Valentine, and the loss on them was about \$3,000.

THE NEWARK CONSPIRACY TRIAL. In January, 1874, Alderman William Stainsby

and Commissioner Joseph C. Young of Newark were indicted by the Essex County Grand Jury on the charge of conspiring to defraud the City of Newark in the matter of the opening of South Fourteenth-st., accounts of which have appeared in THE TRIBUNE from time to time. The sufficiency of the indictment was subse quently argued in the Supreme Court, and the indict ent was sustained, the opinion being given by the Chief-Justice. The indictment sets forth two over acts, which in brief are as follows: First, that John U. Gunther had a lot for sale on the line of the opening of South Fourteenth-st., which he informed Mr. Young he would sell for \$900; that Mr. Young informed Mr. Stainsby of the same, and that the latter induced his nephew, Charles A. Taylor, to buy the lot, advancing him part of the money, and that the Commission, of which Joseph C. Young was chairman, subsequently awarded Taylor \$1,300 for part of the land taken by the opening of the street. Secondly, that Henry G. Lane had a lot similarly situated, which he offered for sale for \$1,800; that it was bought in like manner by Taylor, and that the same Commission awarded \$2,100 for the portion taken by the street. The case came up for trial in the Essex Quarter Sessions, after several adjournments, on Friday last, and was given to the jury resterday afternoon, Cortlandt Parker and Wm. B. Guild, jr., appearing for the defendants, and Col. G. N. Abeel, County Prosecutor, appearing for the State. The jury, which was a struck one was one of the most intelligent and highly respectable that ever sat in the county. Throughout

attendance was very large, and the interest was un ined. Mr. Parker, in summing up for the defense, de scribed the modus operands of opening and improving streets, and levying assessments for damages and benefits for the same. He held that price is not a standard of valuation, and that if Mr. Young was interested in the property and gave the award with the view of putting money in his pocket, he would be only morally guilty unless he perjured himself by giving an award for a greater amount than the land giving an award for a greater amount than the land was worth. County Prosecutor Absel followed Mr. Parker in a long and able argument. He held that it the State failed to prove either of the overt acts set forth in the indictment, and yet satisfied the jury that the defendants had done a single unlawful act to defraud the city. It was the duty of the jury to convict. Judge Thisworth then charged the jury. If they believed, he said, that Young and agreed to a larger award than the lots were worth, in pursuance of a conspiracy with Stainaby, with intent to defraud the city, the defoundants were guilty. In conclusion the Judge instructed the jury that they could not find one of the defoundants guilty and the other not guilty; that they must acquit or convict them bath. At 240 p. m. the jury retired.

CHURCH AND CHARITY FAIRS.

FOUR NOVEL WINTER ENTERTAINMENTS.

A fair under the auspices of the ladies of the Rev. Dr. Crosby's Courch, to aid in building a changi for Hope Mission at Avenue C and Fourth-st., was opened last evening on the first floor of the Masonic femple at Twenty-third-st. and Sixth-ave., and will be outlineed for three days. The fair was well attended, and the tables were superintended by young ladies connected with the church and mission. The dell table presided over by Miss Myers, presented many attractions for the holidays, while the tables devoted to the sale of works of art, toys, books, and fancy goods formed a pleasing feature. Among the attractions were a gypsy tent, Rebekah at the well, a Manx cat without a tail, a rifle range, a telegraph by which messages could be sent instantaneously across the room, a post-office, and the numerous other features of a fancy fair, with the exception of the grab-bag, raffling, or games of chance. A bandsome crayon portrait of Dr. Crosby, by Bogardus, ornamented one end of the large room. During the evening short addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Taylor of the Broadway Tabernacie, the Rev. Dr. Andrews of the First Baptist Church, and the Rev. Dr. Crosby. The fair was under the charge of a Committee of which D. D. Chaplin was Chairman. The fair in aid of the Association for befriending

children and young girls was continued last evening at No. 28 Union square, Fourth-ave. side. The principal attraction here was a number of rare terra coura and wooden figures, presented by E. McK. Holly, and taken from Convents recently suppressed in Italy. They were there offered for public sale, and, having been purthused by Mr. Holly, were sent to this country for the benefit of the Catholic poor. They are claimed to be works of the middle ages, and present the marks of age as well as the evidences of careful manufacture. Many of these have already been sold. The grotto of the Lidy of Louedes attached to the table of Mrs. Jamison was also an attraction, in addition to which are a don's complete troussesu. a handson painting by Miss Editor, and an embroidered bine

printing by Miss Ethott, and an embroidered dues satin chair. The fair so far has realized good prices, and during the remaining seven days it aexpected the agreegate will be more than doubted. The tables are under the charge of Miss Shart, President, Mexiames G. V. Hecker, Emmet, Elhot, Jamieson, Coudert, and the Messrs. Gibert and Cronin.

The fair of the Church of the Strangers, organized to aid in repairing the church, which, being free, has no revenue from pews, was continued fast evening, and will last until Saturday next. One of the features of this fair is the assence of gambing, latteries, &c., and as the stock has been mostly contributed, the prices were considered fair, the articles consisting of Christians presents and due in crayon by Mrs. Harrison, an annatur artist, and one in crayon by Mrs. Christia, were off-red for size, the processis to go tay and the op-et of the fair.

artist, and one in crayon by Aliss Clinion, were differed for size, the proceeds to go toward the offered for size, the proceeds to go toward the offered fair. A paper, called the "Stranger" is issued inly with the same intent. The tables were presided over by lade a from other entrease, beside those attached to the Chirich of the Strangers.

The fair for the poor of the parish of St Francis Xivier will be closed this evening, and the stock of afficies collected in the hall of the college, Sixteenth-st., will be disposed of. Among the articles are sets of Siver, china, embroidered chairs, heddework, rugs, waxwork, a Bohemein glass pinch-low, i.e. Meadines Late. Berge, and O'Connor, and Misse, Catha, Gorman, and sthers, will superintend the fluid size. The receipts are expected to reach about \$6.00c.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1874-1 a. m. Symonsis for the pust invento-four hours.

Clear weather prevails in the Southern, Madic, and New-England States, with low temperature incleanth-west to berth-west whads.

Claudy weather continues in the lake region, with brack southerly or westerly winds and less pressure. The temperature of the lake region, but he had been pressure.

brisk southerly or westerly winds and less pressure. The temograture has teen, but is mov failur in the North-West, with brisk north-Westerly winds, parily cloudy weather, and increased pressure.

The burson-ter is inguest near the South Atlantic and Eastera Gulf States and lowest north of the lake region. The rivers have failer as St. Louis and Pittsburgh.

Probabilities.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States generally clear weather will proval, with southerly or westerly win is, low but rising temperature, and falling baronneller.

For the North-West and the upper lake region, partly

cloudy a decider weather, with brisk north or west winds, rising buroneter, and light snow in Wiscousin, Minn-son, and Micaigan.

For Tonnessee and the Ohio Valley, clear weather,

For New-Lagaria and the mainter, south and west winds, and falling barometer.

For the lower laste region, cloudy weather, rising temperature, brisk southerly winds veering to westerly, and falling followed by rising barometer.

For the canal regions of New York, Peansylvania, and Oldo the temperature will rise slightly during Wedness day. Cantionary signals continue at Chicago, Malwaukee

Grand Haven, Essanaba, Marquette, and Allessa, and are ordered for Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, and Buffalo.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

A LEADING REPUBLICAN LOST TO THE PARTY.

Extract from Wm. D. Keiley's Letter to the Indomnyolis Injunton
Commention.

For the present I owe a duty to the Repub-

For the present I owe a dity to the Republican party, and wit perform it so far as I can conscientiously. If, however, the demands of the party small trench upon the domain of conscience or self respect, is small be found, at least in so far, in opposition to it. A few days with ealignaten me on this subject. If the measure of the President and the report of the Secretary of the Trensury are to contain such propositions as we are told they will, with reference to the speedy resimption of specie payments, and the Republican party accept them, I shall in so far cooperate with those who oppose them, let such opposition lead me into what affiliation it may.

PROBABLE ABANDONMENT OF PARTY LINES ON THIS

QUESTION.

From The Philliselphia Press (Adm. Rep.)

Mr. Kelley's letter to the Indianapolis Con Mr. Kelley's letter to the fadianapolis Con-minon is one of the sixus of the times which locate the popular discussion of great economic questions without regard to party lines drawn by other considerations. A few days will probably develop more clearly the rein-tions of the Republican parts and or the President and ins Cabnet on the great question of linear, and the respective strength in each pointical parts of the con-flicting elements on this issue. The common lines of party will evidently be abandoned on this matter for geographical ones, and the results will be looked for with interest.

MURDER OF AN EDITOR. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8 .- Edward Madden,

editor of The Merced Tribune was shot and killed yeste day by H. Granice, stepson of the editor of The San Joaquin Argus. An attempt was made has night to syncar the murderer, but the mos found that the Sheruff had removed the prisoner and conceased unin. MASS MEETING OF POTTERY OPERATIVES.

TRENTON, Dec. 8 .- A mass meeting of the operatives of the different potteries was held to night to perfect their union. The first business was to call the persect their union. The first business was to call the different establishments to ascertain if there had been any reduction in the wages. Fourteen potteries were called and responded for by representative men. There were no reductions of wages. The men, it appears took a rate in each establishment, and, having decided against a reduction, the bosses agreed to go on at the present rate of wages, so there has been no reduction and no strike.

A THROAT HOSPITAL.

The Trustees of the Metropolitan Throat Hospital appeal to their friends and the general public or contributions in support of their institution. They have rented the building No. 17 Stuyvesaut-st., near the have rented the building No. 17 Supvessuit-st., near the Cooper Institute, and it was opened for the reception of poor patients on the 5th of January, 1874. Bet ween two and three thousand patients have been treated, and the total attendance of patients is now at the average rate of over 12,000 per anaum. All services of officers and medical attendants are rendered gratuit-outly, and the institution has been supported entirely thus far by the contributions of the incorporators. Samuel G. Courtney is President, and Jain W. Bigelow, Treasurer; while among the trustees are Joseph H. Choate, Canancery M. Depew, Drs. William A. Hammond, J. Marion Sims, J. J. Crane, and Clinton Wagner, with other weir known citizens.

THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

Republican primaries were held in the various Assembly districts throughout the city last night, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central Committee for 1875. The result of the primaries is almost a complete vio

tory for the Custom-House faction. The opposition Cames States

where three the kets were run, that headed by Wm. Haw, jr., being "uccessful. In the XV-h District, where it was expected that there would be strong opposition, the Custom-house tickst received a large majority of the vote cs at. In the VIII District the opposition poiled a strong vote, but, with the inspectors in the interest of the O'Brien and Smith party, there was no chance of winning. In most of the other districts the opposition ran tickets, but without much effect.

A CLOSE BILLIARD MATCH. Cyrille Dion, the well-known billiard player, and Maurice Vigneaux, who was declared champion at the recent tournament in this city, played a match in Tammany Hall last evening for \$500 aside. The game was 830 points up, and was governed by the rules of the tournament.

Vigneaux won in 67 innings by 28 points. Time, 5 hours, 15 minutes. Vigueaux's average was 11 60-67, and Dion's. 11 46 66. THE HANS ANDERSEN FUND. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Inclosed please find my check for \$5, heing the contribution from the Rood enlidern toward the Hans Christian Anderson fund. Very truly, New York, Dec. 7, 1816.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New ORDERAYS, Dec. 8.—Corn framer Mixed 90/201c. Choice White, Sie. Bran advanced; asler at \$1.20. Pork, \$23. 25. Bry Saited Meats dull; shadders, 74/2074s. Other articles unconstructed. Gold, 171. Exclaimze-New York light is discount: Stering, 5-35.

St. Louts, pre. 8.—Barbass at the Brokers' Boars to reliable real brisker; search 1,090 be, of Lava were self at 13s, 3s, st., and December and Petruary: 129s, this January. Park, \$20 hed March, Hanes, is pickle, offered at 11s, such, Green Hane, 104s, williamstrum, Dec. 8.—Sairts Turpentine quiet at 31/4s. Rosin weak strained, \$1.80. Crane Turpentine steader: Hand, \$1.90, Yellow Dip and Virgas, \$2.00. The steady at \$1.30.

CATTLE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI. Dec. 8.—Live Hogs fall burner demand a reductions sales, 0.500 head; number, 0.500 head; number of 0.500 head; the but of the sales were at \$7.007 (25, about 10,000) were not unsent. Warmrows, Dec. 3.—Berry Cattle-Beedge, 305 head; most of the stock at the market was of good describition; the trade was active, and the prices very firm. Sales—Choice market beef at \$10.50 exists, \$9.7509-\$10.25 forst canality, \$2.000 (25) about quality, \$5.000 \$8.500; third quality, \$5.000 \$1.27 head; the supply was light with no selected into all limits, although there were many choice lambs market in with sheep. Shown of first class could not be housen as every assume that with a selected and prices shaded in favor of sources. Shows offer his every selection of the sale o

PASSENGERS SAILED.

POR HAMBURG—In steamably Klarateck, Dec. 2,—2. Triaves, Mrs. Georg and Albert. 4 daughters and secretal Andreas Singe, Hyron Arabise. A. Guideb, G. W. Hall, Mrs. James Rud and secret. Dec. Francisco Marid, Geo. Cecke, Chis, E. Breu, a. J. A. Robie et Mrs. A. P. note de Leon, Mills. A. Poncie to Leon, U. H. Schlesser, Mrs. A. P. note de Leon, E. Bolissan, Mrs. Luse Topida, Mills Albertite and Nasher Geo. Dabina, D. Bruns, 1900. C. Februs, D. Herman, David Mayers, Lawing Freedombel. Proce. Presirch, Addenb Wa Bessule, Robert W. Brand, Gust, Metz. Samuel-Littleton, Leop. Lower, Herm, Crauer, Lawing Schweger, am Hermanu, J. Brunster, Gust, Metz. Eusert Lang, Carl Brenkopt, Miss Margare, Schwan, Miss Luttgard Lehmann.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

(For other Shin News see Third Page.)

Steamship Richmond, Reed, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with more, and pass, to Old Dominion Steamship Co. Steamship Neptime, Berry, Buston, wito indic, and pass to H. P. bara Rolus (Ger.). Berding, New-Haren in ballast. Bry Rathern, countle, the gor with higher.

Schr. George & Anna, derkins, Esg lighter, N. S., with inthe.

Hattle Perry, New Sections, 1 of Thomson, New-London,
John Manney, Parl Revg.

Highwood, Parl Revg.

C. Schulls, Virginia.

bint, Province.
Pater factor, Portland, Ct.
Ru de lalan , and finding. nara & Morr. Nantucket.

Steamships Klopstock for Hammers City of Antworp for Liverpools Cresports, for Avenual. Monitoring Confession, bark it Buselman, it a very soil, edit, Confession of Buselman, it a very soil, edit, Confession for Buselman, it a very soil, edit, Confession for Buselman, it a very soil. DOMESTIC PORTS.

Interpose.

Chausaron, Dec. R.—Sailed, steamship Chaussion, for New-York, braidBrine, Dec. S.—Arrivol, sains Warron, from Fision N. &c.
Lin in New York, Sailer, steamship State of Fers, for New York, being Lucy Voc., for first?.

Ruptured People, don't sear the dangerous wire springs, falls thoughput, or harride metal trus, a. The flavor of a strong vary, until Hapture combinately might and day the carolinately might and day the carolinately might be the carolinately might be a state of the carolinately might be the carolinately might be supplied to the carolinately might be supplied

MARKIED.

WADDINGTON-KING-APPAIR NOW B. at the Makes of the Arrow-discrement, and on the 10th November, at the Proceeding Change, Ru-de Provency, by the Passers Bersers, W. H. and addington. Nonther of the Institute, Deputy for the Na word Assembly, President of the Country of the Department of the Assem, to Many Assem, daughter of the late Charles Assembly of New York.

All Notices of Marriages must be indersed with full

same and address.

ANDERSON-In Brooklyn on Synday Ber, 6 at 10:45 a.m., Peter B. Anderson, agri 6. rears. I month, and 14 days.

Pineral services from his late resistance. No. 119 Kilott place, near Findon-st, on Weshesday afternoon, Dec. 9 at 35 offices. Housings and thesis of the laming are respectfully included to attend.

BANGROFF At Reciford, near Wilmington, Desaware, on Monday,

Doc. 1, 1814, Juneph Barcook, in his 7.

Private of the decembed are invited but and the forcess or Tenraday,
Dec. 10, at 2 p. m. Carriages will be in within it the serious of
Wilmangron, Dec., on the arrivas of "Indiced capress" carring New-York at 225 s. m.

BENNETT—Testerday, 7th December, after a severe (those, Henry Bennett. The resisters and friends of the family are respectfully invited to at

The resisters and friends of the family are respectfully nevted to attend the funcial ser new to be half of he has recorded if West Teenty-efficient, or Westerday, the left, at 1 h. m., the resister Westerday Carter ected of the left of 1 h. m., the resister Westerday Carter ected of the head of the left of 1 h. m., the resister of George and said Justice Brown, and is morths and relatives of the family are respectfully navinal to attend the family and the family and relative for the resistence of my parents, 30, 11 to an introduce of the family are respectfully navinal to include place, Browlyn, on Wednesday Dec. 5, at 2 whoch p. m. ILWORTH—At her late residence in Hollower. N. J., on Monday evening her, 7, Mery D., with at Win, H. Dissortin.

Lie tenesia well also make on Therancy, but look at 10 a.m., from Triants Church, Hollower. Retailves and friends of the family are invited to attend.

days. craf services for the fuelir and relatives at his late readinger, 97 Thereal services at the Jersey alternation with basic at I deleted and Working 100 etc. I the Jersey Live thereas at I deleted some day, and the services at the Jersey Live thereas at I delete, same day, INNISON.—In Brooking, Der. 7 1974, there Faulkarr, damples of Albert C. and Marr A. Gaustiers, in the Jean can of the age. The tailvine and freme of the same are respectful family determined in much service from her bareats we entered 157 Pyraphare, we will demand a service from her bareats we entered 157 Pyraphare, and Widdenslaw, evening, Der. 9, at 8 o'clock without multiprotect.

Her remains while de tanget to Troy, N. Y., on I but-slay morning for

IngLAND—In this cirr on Tuesday, Dec. S, Automette, sudaw of the late Thomas J. Ireland.
Notice of the Shoral hereafter.
KIMBALL—At Newburgh, Dec. S, Rev. Jusceh Kimball. D. D. Pastor et the First Keisemes Butch Charcal of Brownish, is the 55th year of

of the First Reinfinest Passe. The Research of the sage, in friends and the clergy of Brooklyn are respectfully invited to attend his meson at the Brief Preshylerian Church Newburgh, on Taur day, the 10th mat, at 10 diment. Fraint ways chambers at. North Breef, wit Eric Hallroad, at 9 orders a. m.

OCKWOOD-Naddenly, on Tuesday, Dec. S. Alsop H. Leekwood, in LOUKWOOD - value for the family are invited to attend the funeral size of the game of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late rendence. No. 1 271 Lenington are, near highly significant, on Friday, Dec. 11, at 11 a.m.

MORGAN—Dec. S. Edward T. Morgan, son of Rieward M. Morgan, to his 59th rear.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Notice of funces hereafter.

SCHARLEP—At Newark on Sunday. Dec. 6, Mrs. Ida C., wife of Adress.

Scharf, sep., in her 7 iss year.

The inserial services will be held at the North Reformed Church. Broadity and fireness are invited to attend without in their minimizer.

Carriages will be in senting at Centreed. Dend. Permaylyman Rafread, on arrival of frain fewering New York at 1 delect p. 38.

SCHEKPRIDER: KKE—20; the 7th inst., in the diff year of his age, Da.

1. C. Schieferderskyr of this city.

Positician hereafter.
TOPPAN-In Florence, Unity, Nov. 20, 1874, Charles Toppan of this
city, to the 75th year of his age.
WHITE-In Brookive, Tuestay, Dec. 3, Horace A. White aged 42.
Flueral service on Thu Say, Dec. 10, at 3 p. in. From 241 Ft the age,
Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Special Motices

Post-Office Notice.—The MAILS FOR SURDPS for the reak enting PATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1574, will cause at this office is forward on TURDAY at 11:30 a. m.; on WIDNISCAT at 11 a. m.; of TURDAY at 11:30 a. m. and on SATURDAY at 5 and 11:30 a. m.

Waltham Watches for Holiday Presents: the largest assortment in the country at the lowest prices. HOWARD & Co., No. 222 FIFTH-AVE. Open in the Evening.

The Philadelphia Office of The Tribune is at 112 South Sixth-St.

Liberal Kepublican General Committee.-PRIMART

Libertal Republican Semeral Committee.—PRIMART MERALISES of the organizations in the several Assembly District and in the Twenty-force and collegates to the General Committee with be been THURSDAT Sylvinia, Dec. 10. Poin open from Sign Sylvinia, Dec. 10. Poin open from Sign Sylvinia Coloring in Rysolve of General Committee.

W. M. Towakky, Secretaries.

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